

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.6290, -10.4020,  
-31.7620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(67.6290, -10.4020,  
-31.7620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	265B19
RGB	38, 91, 25
RGB Percent	15%, 36%, 10%
CMY	0.8511, 0.6430, 0.9019
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.73, 0.64
HSL	108°, 57%, 23%
HSV	108°, 73%, 36%
XYZ	4.7162, 7.9674, 2.2091
YIQ	67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

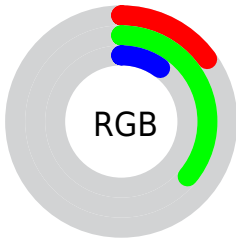
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	25, 91, 78
Decimal	2513689
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.91, -31.42, 31.51
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 44.497, 134.914
Yxy	7.9674, 0.3167, 0.5350
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280703769 (0xFF265B19)
YUV	67.6290, -21.0161, -25.9846
Hunter-Lab	28.2266, -19.5720, 15.1183

# Details

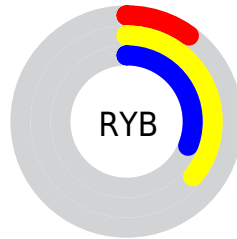
The YIQ color **67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **48.3710, 10.4020, 31.7620**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.1730, -9.1180, -33.0060**, and **25.8280, -12.1000, -23.0120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.5100, -11.6850, -36.0450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.7480, -9.1190, -27.4790**.

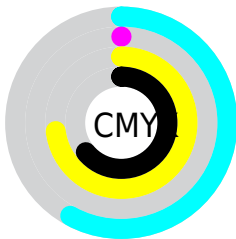
# Distribution



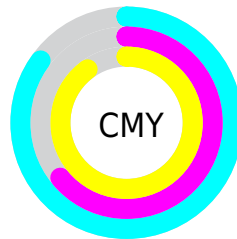
- Red (15%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.6290, -10.4020,  
-31.7620

67.6290, -10.4020,  
-31.7620

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

41.7210, -13.6570,  
-33.3450

118.1730, -9.1180,  
-33.0060

25.8280, -12.1000,  
-23.0120

144.0590, -8.7970,  
-33.3170

12.9140, -6.0500,  
-11.5060

171.4180, -8.4300,  
-34.4620

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

198.8910, -8.3840,  
-35.2960

227.3640, -8.3380,  
-36.1300

240.1020, -1.1880,

-22.5320

251.9650, 7.1080,  
-7.6760

67.6290, -10.4020,  
-31.7620

67.6290, -10.4020,  
-31.7620

64.5100, -11.6850,  
-36.0450

70.7480, -9.1190,  
-27.4790

61.0920, -13.5640,  
-40.5400

74.1660, -7.2400,  
-22.9840

58.7990, -14.2970,  
-43.7770

77.2850, -5.9570,  
-18.7010

80.4040, -4.6740,  
-14.4180

83.9360, -3.1160,  
-9.6120

■ 87.0550, -1.8330,  
-5.3290

■ 90.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

■ 93.2930, 0.7330,  
3.2370

■ 96.7110, 2.6120,  
7.7320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



73.2280, 24.5800, -26.9720



67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620



62.6050, -45.3850, -31.0250

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620



69.1150, -71.9830, -0.5190



75.8810, 52.5840, 27.2080

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620



48.3710, 10.4020, 31.7620

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



78.9410, 35.1600, 34.6160



67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620



73.7210, -46.9060, 13.0780

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620



69.8840, -67.2590, -9.0430



82.0110, 2.6080, 29.8400



76.1730, 53.9170, 8.5490



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620



66.0420, -53.6850, -23.7730



82.0110, 2.6080, 29.8400



76.2490, 48.7320, 30.9400

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620



108.0560, -3.5740, -12.3260



75.8450, 24.7610, -13.7270



53.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620



80.8540, -16.1300, -49.1060



66.0220, -24.5700, -28.2980



44.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



71.1480, -17.1380, -52.8660



153.1720, -37.1630, -113.9870



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



48.3710, 10.4020, 31.7620



51.1460, 16.1300, 49.1060



49.9780, 24.5700, 28.2980



42.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



38.8520, 17.1380, 52.8660

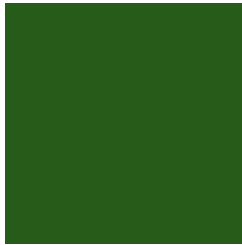


84.1270, 37.7590, 114.1990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

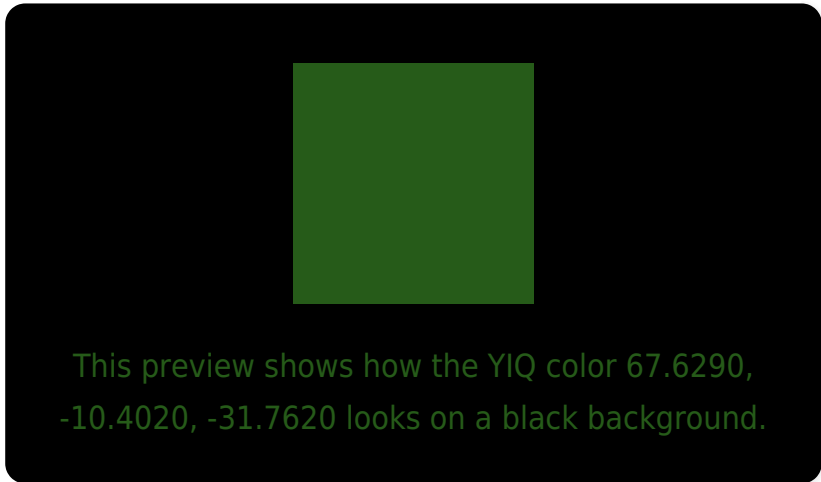
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6290, -10.4020,

-31.7620.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620

### Protanopia

76.0790, 23.9820, -16.1300

### Deuteranopia

77.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190



## Tritanopia

75.9310, -21.9150, -4.8190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620

## Protanomaly

72.8600, 11.2370, -21.9390

## Deuteranomaly

73.8760, 14.3080, -17.0200

## Tritanomaly

72.8740, -17.7410, -14.3890

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.5830, -3.6200, -11.4920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(38, 91, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 91, 25)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 91, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 91, 25) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(38, 91, 25) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 91, 25) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 91, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 91, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 91, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 91, 25)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.6290, -10.4020, -31.7620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 91, 25) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 91,  
25) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor